



## The Latest Thing in Stoves

For a midnight supper, or for any other meal at any other time, the very latest thing in stoves—the best that stove-artists can do—is a

It Burns Oil  
—No Ashes  
It Concentrates Heat  
—No Waste  
It is Handy  
—No Dirt  
It is Ready  
—No Delay

### New Perfection Oil Cook-stove

It concentrates the heat where you want it. It is as quick as gas, cleaner and handier than coal, cheaper than electricity.

The New Perfection Stove is handsomely finished in nickel, with chrome trim, three doors, towel rack, etc. Made with 1, 2 or 3 burners. All dealers carry the New Perfection Stove. Free Cook-Book with every stove. Cook-Book also gives to anyone sending 5 cents to cover mailing cost.

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For

## SUN-HEATERS

and

## FENCE

See

## J. C. AXTELL

Alakea Street

## STOCK SALES INCREASED ON DECLINING MARKET

If it were not for a decline in prices, this week would have shown up well on the stock exchange record. For the six days ended at noon yesterday the sales of stocks were 3411 shares with proceeds of \$131,773.50, and of bonds a total par value of \$84,000, making an aggregate of \$215,773.50 for that period. Taking the five days of this week up to yesterday noon, the sales of stock realized \$106,187.25 and the par value of bonds sold was \$37,500, an aggregate of \$143,687.25, as compared with \$91,442.12 for the corresponding period of last week, or an increase of \$52,245.13 in stocks and a decrease of \$140,500 in bonds. Saturday before last having been a holiday, the usual six-day comparison for this review cannot be made. Transactions for the six days ended yesterday were as follows:

**Stocks.**  
Ewa Plantation Company, 295 shares for \$477.50; high, 30.25; low, 27.875.  
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., 6 shares for \$213.75; price, 42.75.  
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., 50 shares for \$2200; price, 44.  
Hawaiian Sugar Co., 115 shares for \$4762.50; high, 41.75; low, 41.

Hilo Railroad Co., common, 535 shares for \$4682.75; high, 8.875; low, 8.75.  
Honolulu Brewing and Malting Co., 75 shares for \$1631.25; price, 21.75.  
Kekaha Sugar Co., 200 shares for \$63,800; high, 320; low, 315.  
McBryde Sugar Co., 375 shares for \$1877.50; high, 5.50; low, 5.  
Oahu Railway and Land Co., 30 shares for \$4350; price, 145.  
Oahu Sugar Co., 774 shares for \$19,847.75; high, 27.25; low, 25.25.  
Olaa Sugar Co., 262 shares for \$1551.75; high, 6; low, 5.875.  
Onomea Sugar Co., 45 shares for \$2621.25; price, 58.25.  
Pahang Rubber Co., 10 shares for \$190; price, 19.  
Pioneer Mill Co., 140 shares for \$4567.50; high, 33; low, 31.50.  
**Bonds.**  
Hilo Railroad Extension sixes, \$60,000; \$3000 at 96.50, \$57,000 at 97.  
Hilo Railroad Co. 1901 sixes, \$5000 at 100, \$500 at 100.75.  
Natomas, Con. sixes, \$3000 at 94.50.  
Oahu Railway and Land Co. sixes, \$500 at 103.  
Olaa Sugar Co. sixes, \$15,000 at 97.25.

## ENGLAND'S SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY NEEDS HELP

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The recent withdrawal of the British government from the Brussels convention has once more brought to the front the question of the growing in England of sugar beets, and with a view of learning what effect the action of the government is likely to have on this nascent English industry, and what the prospects of the industry itself are considered to be a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on Mr. Alexander, the manager of the National Sugar Beet Association Ltd.

Mr. Alexander said he had no reason to believe that the withdrawal of the government would have any present effect on the English sugar industry. It was thought, however, by some people that it might mean the governments of the continental countries concerned to take advantage of the arrangement which made it possible for the convention to be abrogated with the consent of all the contracting parties. In such circumstances it was difficult to know what would happen. On the other hand, there was the possibility that in the immediate future the convention might be annulled in five years' time. In these circumstances the question of the growing of sugar beet in England was a most uncertain one, and it was unlikely that people would be willing to embark their capital on an industry whose prospects were so extremely doubtful. Government May Aid.

Mr. Alexander went on to draw attention to a statement made in the House of Commons on Aug. 7 last by the prime minister, in which he had hinted at the possibility of government assistance to the sugar beet industry in England. This statement, Mr. Alexander remarked, seemed to have passed practically unnoticed in the press, and yet it was a statement of considerable importance, both for the hope it actually held out and for the policy it advocated. Mr. Asquith's statement was as follows: "As regards the cultivation of beet in this country the withdrawal from the convention leaves our hands—and that is an important matter from my point of view—perfectly free. It will enable the British government, if so minded, to give a preference to the products of our own colonies. That is one of the results, but everybody must agree that that would be a result in the direction of which I need not say his majesty's present advisers do not intend to advance."

"In regard to the cultivation of beet sugar in this country, I agree that giving bounties is not the form in which it should be encouraged, but I see no reason why this nascent industry—I am expressing no opinion of my own—should not receive assistance from our development fund in its early stages. Whether that would be described as a bounty or not by foreign countries I do not know."

"Of course it may be, and without expressing any opinion of my own, and still less, without giving any pledge, I should think that it would be a monstrous thing that the government of this country should have its hands tied with regard to the development of a domestic and local industry by an arrangement with foreign countries. What we want and what we have got by the withdrawal from the convention is complete economic freedom."

**Plan Called Protection.**  
Mr. Alexander remarked that if this was not protection it was something uncommonly like it, and the enunciation of such a policy by the head of a free trade government was a matter of no little interest. Mr. Alexander also pointed out that without protection in some form or other it would be practically impossible for the sugar beet industry in England to make any real progress, and the policy outlined by the premier seemed to indicate that this was recognized by the government of the day.

There was no objection, he explained, so far as the convention was concerned, to the institution of bounties in any country, provided that the sugar produced was not exported to other countries. After all the great aim of growing sugar in England would be to supply ourselves with our own sugar instead of being dependent, as heretofore, on that of other countries.

Asked as to how beet sugar compared with cane, Mr. Alexander replied that it was every whit as good, and in fact it was practically impossible to tell one from the other. It might be said that there was no difference whatever between sugar produced from beet and that produced from cane, each could be, and was molded into the same shapes and given the same appearance; beet sugar was as sweet as that produced from cane; in fact, one was to all intents and purposes exactly similar to the other.

**Factory Being Erected.**  
Lately, Mr. Alexander continued, much had been done to cultivate the sugar beet in England, but it might be said that all previous experiments in growing it had been more or less in the nature of garden operations. At the present moment a factory was in the course of construction at Cantley, in Norfolk, and already some 4000 acres in its neighborhood were under beet.

Asked whether England as a whole was suitable for the growing of sugar beet, Mr. Alexander said that certain soils alone lent themselves to its cultivation, and these, of course, would be found in certain parts of the country where it was grown grown, while other parts would be quite unsuitable. Light friable soils, with a depth of at any rate 12 inches, were best suited to the growing of sugar beet.

It was only possible to grow a crop every three or four years, and thus a farmer who was growing beet for sale to a factory would arrange to lay down beet on one part of his property one year, on another part the next, and so on, filling in the intervening years with crops of cereals. He would thus be enabled to produce a crop of beet every year a most important consideration, especially in view of the fact that he would have a market for his beet as soon as it was ready and would get his money down, instead of having to wait for his market as he would have to do in the case, for instance, of wheat.

This matter of prompt returns was a most important one, for the money thus obtained supplied him with funds for the development of his property and for other necessary purposes just at a time when such funds were most needed. Of course there was no inducement to grow sugar beet except for the definite purpose of supplying a factory, and again, it would be useless to grow it in a place where the cost of carriage would be great. Sugar beet is a very perishable article, and has to be handled at once, and thus the crop is transferred as quickly as possible to the nearest factory.

**Return Is Certain.**  
Asked what inducement there was for a farmer to grow beet as opposed to other crops, Mr. Alexander replied that beet offered a certain return, as its price remained practically constant, and it would not be grown except for the purposes of supplying a factory in the neighborhood, thus insuring a certain market. In addition to this was the fact that the growing of sugar beet tended to improve the soil, not by reason of any virtue in the beet itself, but because of the work which had to be put into the soil to enable it to be grown at all.

The growing of beet was far more dependable than the growing of any other crop, and any farmer who attempted it on scientific lines should succeed in obtaining a profit. It would only be attempted, however, in connection with a factory, and the cultivation of sugar beet in England would only increase in direct proportion to the increase in the number and the size of factories.

At present there seemed little prospect of any factory being started beyond the one in Norfolk as the outlook with regard to sugar in England was at the present moment of far too uncertain a nature to make it worth the while of capital to embark on so hazardous an undertaking. Any development, therefore, which might look with regard to sugar in England could only come as the result of definite assistance on the part of government; otherwise operations are likely to be confined to the factory in Norfolk.

Mamma—"No, dear, you had better not play in the park if your head aches."  
Little Beatrice—"It isn't my head, mamma; I think it's only my hair that hurts."

## RYAN GRANTED PERMISSION TO MOVE SALOON

### Fennell Reports Favorably and Anti-Saloon Opposition Fails

Acting principally on the recommendation of Liquor License Inspector Fennell, the liquor license commission yesterday afternoon granted Paddy Ryan permission to move his saloon from its present location on Alakea street to a site across that thoroughfare. The action was taken in spite of the continued protest of the representatives of the Anti-Saloon League, who, argued that on general principles the transfer should be denied and that saloons should be driven out of that district eventually, principally because of its proximity to the waterfront.

It was found that the interpretation of the term "property-holders" by the attorney general to mean lessees holding business or home sites for a period of a year or more, and little effect on the list of signatures endorsing Ryan's petition for the transfer. Since the former meeting the inspector had checked up all the names on the list of those favoring and those opposing the transfer, and had found that a total of about forty persons qualified to give their approval or disapproval had attached their names. Of this number only about fourteen had opposed Ryan's request.

George W. Paty explained to the board that of the entire number only three were actual owners of property within the neighborhood of 250 feet of the proposed saloon site, and that all three were opposed to the transfer. He then told why the Anti-Saloon League, which he represented, opposed the change. He said the saloon was too near the waterfront, flaunting its sign in the face of the sailors who arrive in Honolulu, one of the first signs to greet them on their arrival and one of the last they see on their return to the ships. It offers more temptation than should be placed in the sailors' way, he declared.

Attorney E. C. Peters, speaking for Paddy Ryan, disapproved of the attorney general's interpretation of the law and asserted the Anti-Saloon League was inclined to influence the commission unduly.

Inspector Fennell brought in a request that the liquor license of Yoshi-mori Yamasaki, at Wai'anae, be revoked and cancelled, and beginning with a narration of the events leading up to Yamasaki's arrest on August 25 for selling liquor on Sunday, declared that the proprietor has persisted in this fracture of the closing law ever since. The hearing was continued to next Friday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

## Y. M. C. A. PLANS FOR BIBLE STUDY

The religious work committee of the Y. M. C. A. will conduct its Bible study classes on a much larger scale this year, and many new schemes and features will be introduced. There will be a separate course for the men and special classes for those attending the night school.

Each member of the boys' division will be invited to join a club or a group of boys, and this club will be under the direction of an adult leader. The club activities will be varied, but will be centered about Bible study. The employed boys will have forty-five minutes of Bible study on Monday evenings before their gymnasium class, and the juniors after their Saturday morning class. Students will meet at hours which they find convenient.

An assembly will be held for each section of the night school, and religious and educational talks will be alternated. A strong list of speakers will have charge of the series.

As early in the year as possible, the association will renew the noonday meetings in the shops of the city. The music, short talks and occasional concerts will provide a welcome break in the week's work in the two largest shops. Such work has become an established feature in hundreds of industrial plants on the mainland.

The meetings at Oahu prison every Sunday have been a definite help to a number of men, and this work will continue to receive some of the best attention of the committee. **Men and Religion Campaign.**  
The greatest event in Honolulu's religious program for the year will be the coming of the Men and Religion team. The two most conspicuous leaders in the American campaigns of last winter were Fred B. Smith of New York city and Raymond Robbins of Chicago. These men and the famous International Quartet will be in Honolulu January 17 to 23. While the campaign will be in charge of the Inter-Church Federation, the association will lend its chief energies to the movement during the above dates.

**Evangelistic Teams.**  
The association is occasionally called upon to supply the pulpits for the local churches and missions. The religious work committee has decided to follow the scheme so successfully used by the Western colleges and organize evangelistic teams. The teams will be composed of a presiding officer, two or three speakers, and a man to lead the singing. Such a team would be available whenever any of the local pastors wish to call upon it. Enough men are already interested to form two teams.

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The gentleman to the right of the reader (sketched from life) is wearing old style or pasted double-vision lenses. The lines of the reading wafers are noticeably prominent and he has difficulty in adjusting his eyes to the lenses. The cement used to join the two lenses has become clouded and has made his glasses misty. The two figures to the left (sketched from life) are wearing Kryptok double-vision lenses. There are no seams on these glasses, because the reading lenses are fused invisibly within the distance lenses. These latter two persons are at ease, look dignified and comfortable.

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